FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 MAY 1983

Shultz Tour - Lebanon

Shultz Talks — Noting that Secretary of State George Shultz would leave for Beirut on 3 May after holding further talks with Israeli officials, IDF Radio said that, despite the progress made in the negotiations, it "does not seem likely" that Shultz will be able to conclude an agreement by the end of this week. There is only marginal progress, "if at all," on crucial issues like the status of Major Sa'd Haddad, the radio said. Nevertheless, Jerusalem radio reported earlier "on behalf of sources close to the talks" that Haddad will not be the cause of the success or failure of the entire agreement. If it transpires that Israel is achieving a system of reliable security arrangements in southern Lebanon, Israel will soften its position on Haddad's status, the radio said. In remarks broadcast by the radio after his 2 May meeting with Shultz, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin stressed that there are still problems which need to be discussed in both Jerusalem and Beirut.

In a separate development Israel learned from sources in Shultz' party and from its military attache in Washington that it will be able to receive the promised technical data for the Lavi aircraft, Jerusalem radio noted.

Lebanese-Syrian Talks — Following talks in Damascus between Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said in a Damascus television interview that "any Israeli gains imposed on Lebanon will keep the Syrian forces in Lebanon until the removal of these gains." According to an earlier Damascus radio report, Al-Asad informed Salim that Lebanon can "impose" an Israeli withdrawal without this harming its freedom or sovereignty if it remains steadfast alongside Syria and the Arab countries. In a related report on the Al-Asad-Salim talks, Beirut radio said the Syrian leader had disclosed that he will tell Shultz that the United States and Israel are putting more pressure on Lebanon than it can bear and that the United States must not let Israel achieve gains in Lebanon if it really wants to help Lebanon remove foreign forces from its territory.

Lebanese Army Convoy — After a southbound Lebanese Army convoy was stopped by Maj Haddad's forces outside Sidon, Israeli forces prevented the convoy from returning to Beirut, according to Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radio reports.

Syria

Defense Minister Mustafa Talas and Ba'th Party Regional Command member Rifa't al-Asad, the brother of the president, attended live-ammunition military exercises, Damascus television and radio noted.

PLO

PLO Forces on Alert — Palestinian military forces in Lebanon have been placed on a "high state of alert as a precautionary step" due to the Israeli buildup and callup of reserves, according to the Palestinian news agency WAFA cited by Radio Monte Carlo.

Palestinian-Syrian Relations — Following the meeting of the expanded Palestinian Military Council in Damascus reported earlier, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has not yet conferred with Syrian authorities, according to AFP. Unidentified sources indicated that a meeting may be arranged between 'Arafat and Syrian President al-Asad but an As-Sa'iqah official said that, despite "numerous efforts" by certain Palestinian groups to organize such an encounter, "matters are still not ripe" for such a meeting, the report added.

POW Exchange Mediation — Responding to claims by an official of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command that the conditions presented by the PLO for the exchange of prisoners were accepted by the Israeli authorities, IDF sources emphasized that there is no agreement between the PLO and Israel at this stage on their exchange, Jerusalem television reported.

West Bank

An Arab villager was killed and two others were injured when border policemen fired to disperse demonstrators attempting to interfere with agricultural work near a Jewish settlement, Jerusalem radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Armed Forces launched another attack against the Nowruz oil fields, according to a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio which also reported the sinking of one of the Iraqi gunboats taking part in the attack. The Iraqi military communique carried by INA did not report any naval activity. Earlier, IRNA claimed that a Kuwaiti ship carrying drinking water and food to Kuwait was attacked and sunk by Iraqi naval forces in Kuwaiti waters on 1 May. An Iraqi military spokesman dismissed repeated Iranian claims that Iraqi forces continue to bombard Abadan, describing them as "mere lies," and he also warned Iran against the consequences of shelling Iraqi cities, INA reported. Subsequently, in a statement to INA, Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim warned Iran that the continued shelling of Iraqi civilian installations will result in an Iraqi response against targets deep inside Iran using "all means and weapons available" to Iraq. Meanwhile, the chairman of the Popular Islamic Conference has called on Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov and President Reagan to adopt practical and effective measures to end the war, INA reported.

Iran

Further on Arrests of Tudeh Members — In an interview broadcast by Tehran radio, Revolution Guards Corps Commander Mohsen Reza'i reported on his 2 May meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni during which he informed the latter on the arrest of members of the Tudeh Party. Khomeyni offered some guidance concerning the arrests and called for increased security consciousness in discussing such matters in the media. In connection with the arrests, Reza'i called on the Iranian people "to avoid making any emotional moves, to be careful of the rumors and atmosphere which may be created to force our people to take some action." He also urged people not to take any precipitous action but to leave any further arrests to the Revolution Guards Corps.

Kurdish Operations — Revolution guards and other security forces killed or wounded "large numbers of counterrevolutionaries" in the Mahabad-Bukan areas of Kordestan, Tehran radio reported. The radio also said that 149 members and supporters of the "Mohareb minigroups' urban cells" were arrested along with several officials of the Kurdish Democratic Party.

Kuwait

Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah flew to Paris for talks with his French counterpart Charles Hernu, KUNA reported. A French Defense Ministry statement cited by KUNA disclosed that France and Kuwait recently concluded an important arms agreement.

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'Counterrevolutionaries' Captured in Parvan

LD021928 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] A number of counterrevolutionary elements who had for some time disrupted the peaceful life of the noble and toiling people in the (Holdara) area, Parvan Province, were recently crushed by the security force. A number of them were captured. A spokesman said that about 10 missiles, 1 DSUK, and 20 assorted weapons were seized from these elements that have sold out to imperialism and reaction.

President Karmal Receives Foreign Delegations

Indian Parliamentarians

LD252324 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, this evening at the Revolutionary Council headquarters met an Indian parliamentary delegation led by Shankar Dayal Sharma, a member of the Indian parliament who came to Kabul for the fifth anniversary celebrations of the glorious April Revolution. This meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by 'Abdorrashid Arian, vice chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and J.N. Dixit, Indian ambassador in Kabul.

Babrak Karmal shed light on the situation in the country, the problems of the region, and the principled foreign policy of the DRA and pointed out the importance of the friendship between the DRA and India and the efforts of the two countries for maintaining peace and security in the region.

Babrak Karmal praised India's role in the success of the seventh nonaligned summit held in New Delhi.

In return, the Indian parliamentary delegation conveyed warm greetings for Indian President Zail Singh, Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and the people and the Congress Party of that country to Babrak Karmal, the Government, and the people of the DRA, and explained India's foreign policy and its stand in relation to the problems of the region.

The Indian delegation expressed its government's support for further friendship and understanding with the DRA and wished further development and progress for the DRA.

MPR's Ragchaa

OW300525 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1624 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 29 (MONTSAME) — A MPR delegation led by T.Ragchaa, Politbureau member of the MPRP CC and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, has been received in Kabul by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The meeting passed in a friendly and cordal atmosphere. The two sides discussed the questions of bilateral interest.

The head of the Mongolian party and Government delegation has also been received by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, Politbureau member of the PDPA CC and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. They discussed the questions concerning further development of friendly relations between Mongolia and Afghanistan. T. Ragchaa expressed support to the heroic struggle of the Afghan people in the construction of a new society and solidarity of his country with the revolutionary Afghanistan.

Anniversary Congratulatory Telegrams Received

Hungary's Lazar

LD010828 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Kabul, April 30, BAKHTAR: A telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution addressed to Sultan Ali Keshtmand, member of PDPA CC Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA sent by Georgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungarian Peoples Republic was received here.

Hope is expressed in the telegram for the still further successes, for the creation of a peaceful atmosphere in the country, preservation of national sovereignty and realisation of the lofty ideals of the April Revolution.

It is assured in the telegram that friendly relations between the two countries will still further and deeper develop and expand in the interest of our peoples.

CSSR, Ethiopian, Syrian Leaders

LD010842 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Kabul, April 30, BAKHTAR — A telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution, addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, has been received here sent by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and President of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovakia.

The message says that the April Revolution has opened a new page in the history of Afghanistan for the creation of a new and just society. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, says the telegram, praises the struggles of the toiling people of Afghanistan for the defence of the gains of the April Revolution and protection of their country's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity against the aggressions of imperialism and internal and external reaction, and the achievement of the people of Afghanistan in this regard under the leadership of the PDPA supported by the Soviet Union, countries of the socialist community and other progressive forces of the world. The telegram adds that all Czechoslovak people fully support the foreign policy of the DRA and its principled and basic values on the basis of

development of cooperation in international relations and the DRA Government's fundamental struggles and constructive proposals for the solution of problems around Afghanistan.

Pleasure is expressed in the telegram that the existing friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the parties and peoples of both the countries is further expanding and developing with the signing of protocol of friendship and cooperation between the DRA and CSSR.

In a similar telegram to Babrak Karmal on this occasion Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of interim Administrative and Military Council and chairman of the formation commission of Ethiopia's party of toilers and supreme commander of the socialist Ethiopia. It is said that the achievements of the people of Afghanistan in their struggle to emasculate the conspiracies of imperialism and in the construction of a new society are not only related to the people of Afghanistan but all progressive forces of the world consider themselves as sharing to it.

[sentence as received] President of the Syrian Arab Republic has expressed his best and warm congratulations to Babrak Karmal and the DRA people and adds that the existing firm relations and cooperation between the two countries should continue and expand rapidly in the interest of the common struggle of the peoples of DRA and Syria against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for the creation of justice, freedom and peace in the world.

Edward Suma, director general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in his telegram has also congratulated Babrak Karmal on the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution and added that peace and happiness of the people of Afghanistan will be ensured under the leadership of Babrak Karmal.

President of Cameroon United Republic Paul Bia has also congratulated Babrak Karmal in a telegram and has hoped for welfare and successes of the people of Afghanistan in the creation of a peaceful atmosphere in the country.

Briefs

BAKHTAR Chief — Kabul, April 20,BAKHTAR:Sayed Amir Zara, general president of BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY returned to Kabul from the Soviet Union today. Dr. Zara said on arrival that he held useful talks with NOVOSTI and TASS agencies to expand their cooperation with BIA. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 21 Apr 83 LD]

Agreement With Mongolia — A cooperation agreement between the DRA State Committee for Radio, Television, and Cinematography and the State Committee for Information, Broadcasting, and Television of the People's Republic of Mongolia was signed today in Kabul. The agreement was signed by Haydar Masud, chairman of the State Committee for Radio, Television, and Cinematography of the DRA, and Jambalyn Bandzar, Mongolian ambassador and representative extraordinary to Kabul. [title as heard] According to this agreement, television material and delegations will be exchanged between the two institutions. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Apr 83 LD]

BANGLADESH

Ershad, Chowdhury Issue Messages on May Day

BK020654 Dhaka BSS in English 0605 GMT 2 May 83

[Excerpt] Dhaka, May 2 BSS — Historic May Day was observed yesterday in Bangladesh by the working people in a befitting manner in solidarity with the working community throughout the world.

The days programme in Dhaka included seminars and symposia on the significance of May Day and holding of processions and rallies by the workers who called for greater solidarity and unity among them for safeguarding their rights and interests.

The President Mr. Assanuddin, Chowdhury and the Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad had issued separate messages on May Day calling upon the workers to participate in national efforts to build a new Bangladesh through increasing production in mills and factories.

Ershad Meets With Political Leaders

Attaur Rahman Khan

BK290501 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Veteran political leader Attaur Rahman Khan, [president of Bangladesh Jatiya League], had a formal meeting with Chief Martial Law Administrator Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad in Dhaka tonight. The meeting which was held in a cordial atmosphere lasted over 2 hours. Various national issues of far-reaching consequence came up during the discussion. Such meetings will continue.

Muslim League Head

BK030243 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The president of the Bangladesh Muslim League, Justice B.S. Siddiqui, held a formal meeting with the chief martial law administrator, Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, in Dhaka last night. The meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, lasted for about 2 hours. Nine officebearers, including the vice president and general secretary of the Bangladesh Muslim League, were also present. During the meeting,views were exchanged on major national problems including political and economic issues and matters relating to the country's Constitution.

NEPAL

President Mitterrand Arrives 2 May

BK021618 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 2 May 83

[Excerpts] Early this morning the French president h d arrived in Katmandu at the start of his 2-day state visit to Nepal. His majesty the king warmly received President Mitterrand at the [words indistinct] of the Tribhuvan International Airport. The (?22)-member presidential entourage includes the minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson; the minister for transportation, Charles Fiterman; the minister for industry and research, Laurent Fabius; the minister for external trade and tourism, Mrs Edith Cresson; and the minister-delegate for culture, Jack Lang.

Mitterrand Leaves for Beijing

BK030434 Hong Kong AFP in English 0418 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Katmandu, May 2 (AFP) — French President Francois Mitterrand left here today for Beijing at the end of a 22-hour state visit here during which he assured his hosts of France's interest in Nepalese development.

He was seen off by King Birendra.

PAKISTAN

Politician: MRD Has Communist, Anti-Islamic Elements

GF301412 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 26 Apr 83 p 6

[By MASHRIQ correspondent]

[Excerpt] Quetta, 25 Apr — The chief of the Pakistan Nizam-ul-Amal Party, Maulana Abdullah Darkhwasti, has said that his party will not contemplate a merger with any other party or alliance outside its manifesto. [as published] He said: A union with the Fazlur Rahman group is possibleonly if the party obeys regulations and breaks away from the MRD.

He was addressing religious scholars at the Madressa-tul-Tajwid-al-Quran [Seminary].He said: The MRD is only issuing statements and communist elements are predominant in it. These elements have often derided the Islamic system and values. The seven leaders of the party in Karachi who claim to represent a party each and whose parties are mostly limited to a single member, have spoken in derogatory terms of the Koranic issue of martyrdom and have made derogative remarks about martyrs.

Foreign Minister To Visit Turkey From 5 May

BK030620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan will pay an official visit to Turkey from Thursday. The visit is at the invitation of Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkman. Both countries have fraternal and close friendly relations.

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene Pledges To Eliminate Terrorism

BK021409 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Large crowds converged on Colombo yesterday for the traditional May Day processions and rallies organized by the recognized political parties and trade union organizations. The national May Day rally organized by the United National Party was held at (Golf Safe Green). Addressing the vast gathering, President Jayewardene pledged to eliminate terrorism in the north. Describing terrorism as a movement of people who are mentally unsound, the president appealed for cooperation from the people to combat terrorism.

Expressing his deep regret at the murder of three leading party supporters in the north by terrorists, Mr Jayewardene said that a terrorist does not consider nationality or religion. To fulfill his pledge, he said that every political party and the public should extend their fullest cooperation to the Armed Forces and the police. He urged the public to disclose information on terrorists. Terrorism affects every section of the community.

Speaking on the economic problems of the country, he said that they had been able to obtain large sums by way of foreign assistance because of development in the country. This assistance is obtained on conditions that are acceptable to us.

The president emphasized that if the international lending institutions put forward conditions, such as the devaluation of the currency, they would not accept aid with such restriction. Mr Jayewardene said that if such a situation arises, then we have to invite all political parties to join hands with the government for the welfare of the country and the people.

Tudeh Party Leaders' Television Interviews

Secretary General Kianuri

GF010830 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1803 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text of 26-minute interview with Tudeh Party Secretary General Nureddin Kianuri by unidentified Voice and Vision correspondent; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] As an introduction, will you provide a short history of your activities and your own responsibilities in the Tudeh Party?

[Answer] I, (?as desired) by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will try to so. In view of the chagrin and shame I feel I have committed against his person, I will narrate the errors which our party has committed during the past 4 years of its activity in the Islamic Republic of Iran. These errors should be a lesson to our younger generation so they can choose the right path away from the path we took, so that they can serve their people within the framework of their country, adhering to its laws, and serve the people, and so that they can avoid making the mistakes which have today brought us to this state.

I am Nureddin Kianuri. I have been a member of the Tudeh Party of Iran since 1943. In 1946 or 1947, I became the leader of the party. At that time, we were put into prison after the university incident in which an attempt was made to shoot the shah.

Later we left prison, that is, we fled and we remained underground in Iran for a few years during the period of the oil (?disputes) and then traveled to Europe. I was for a short period in the Soviet Union and later went to the German Democratic Republic. Between 1962 and 1972, I was absent from the main work of the party because of differences within it.

But beginning in 1973, I returned to head the party and on the eve of the revolution, that is, in November and December, I was elected secretary general of the Tudeh Party Central Committee.

I will now explain our misdoings in six major issues that I have summarized. This does not mean that we did not commit other offenses. We have but these six, in my opinion, which are the most important and the most decisive of our errors. The first and maybe the most important, in my opinion, of our wrong actions is trampling on the main and major foreign policy slogan of the Islamic Republic announced by Imam Khomeyni — later becoming completely official — and that is, the slogan of "neither East nor West." This slogan correctly means that people in Iran have the right to free political action on the basis of their beliefs but must avoid any contact with foreign powers or countries, be they Eastern or Western, the American superpower or the large Soviet power.

We accepted this slogan in words but in action due to the adherence created over decades between our party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union we were unable to rid ourselves of this dependence and carry out our political activities within the framework of the laws of the Islamic Constitution. As a result, we went astray and this deepened our involvement to more dangerous levels every day. Our activities in the political scene changed on occasions to espionage activities and hence treachery against the Islamic Republic. In my interrogations, I stressed these points, and some issues such as political and military issues were reported to the Soviet Union in our reports.

[Question] Excuse me, explain the espionage cases in very general terms. What sort of issues were involved?

[Answer] As I just said, they were on military conditions in Iran and the Armed Forces and issues on general Iranian politics and (?such things). Those dealing with general policies were in the form of analyses prepared by myself and sent to the Russians every once in a while. The military news were obtained by us from various sources — the infiltration sources we had found. This was the biggest error we made which is treachery, certainly. In my opinion, this is the mother of all our other offenses. Had we not committed this offense,we may have been able to avoid the other offenses.

Our second error concerned weapons. It is now apparent that during January-February [as heard], a considerable quantity of army weapons was diverted to various groups that were active and a part of these arms also reached certain smaller groups that were active under the name of the Tudeh Party.

The fact is that the Bahman revolution was brought about by broad masses of Iranians under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and under the slogans of Islam which constitute the basic slogans of the Islamic Revolution and they succeeded in this matter. The role of other smaller political groups was very small, including that of our party. Even if these groups had not participated, the revolution would have been a success without any measurable contribution by these groups.

However, instead of realizing this or fully understanding what changes had come over our country, we failed to appreciate the situation. We continued to maintain our attachments and associations: the same associations that I mentioned in the beginning.

Now I turn to the issue of arms. When the imam ordered that all arms should be returned to the Islamic Republic officials, that is, the committees, instead of obeying this order and although we publicly ordered the return of arms by personnel, we in fact kept a quantity of these arms. Some of these arms we hid and a quantity we (?turned in). And so we committed a great error in violating the imam's orders.

In this connection, I have to say that in my view if the keeping of these arms is considered a major error — a grave error — in the days before the Iraqi aggression on Iran, it should indeed be counted as treason from that date because for every arm (?there has been a great need, however insignificant the arm might have been). For this reason, I consider myself very much responsible.

Third, one of the most important of our errors was our violation of the 10-point communique from the prosecutor's office. In our opinion, this communique should have proved a great blessing emanating from the imam for the groups and minigroups if it

were properly followed. Yes, it was a great blessing, it was a great grace indeed. The imam had said: Whatever anybody has done is unimportant. All groups should now come forward, dissolve their secret organizations, surrender their arms, and help in the political work whatever their ideology and convictions may be. This was an extraordinary communique deserving reverence and respect.

We failed to appreciate the value and importance of this communique. We did not understand. This was because of those peculiar traits that our party unfortunately had. Instead of dissolving our organization — which at that time had little scope, we further strengthened it. We increased its membership and we changed the organization into a secret organization which began (?concentrated efforts) to gather information and several other activities. The information so gathered amounted to espionage.

Without a doubt, we made a very big mistake that I put (?today before you).

Our fourth mistake and major error was the issue of officers. The imam announnced, and it was a correct announcement, that the Armed Forces should avoid involvment with political parties. They should in the true sense establish the rule of the Islamic Republic so that everybody should be free to pursue his own party aims and objectives. This was a very correct order and we with much regret say, that as before, we again violated this order.

At that time, certain officers, who were very limited in number, became associated with the party through their friends in a way that we could not do much with these officers. However, we separated these officers from the open party organization and put them into a secret organization. Within this secret group, we made special arrangements for secret contacts with them.

This new organization became much better organized than it was before. This became a good agency for us to collect information. We also organized machinery for the transfer of this information to the outside — that is to the Soviet Union — the same which I have alluded to earlier. In our opinion, it was treason against the Islamic Republic like (?so many other similar actions.)

The fifth major error is our opposition to the "housecleaning" law passed by the Majlis. In this law, the right of the ruler was asserted, as is done by every ruling body. Those people who do not agree with the policies of the government should not remain in government offices or in the executive organizations. In this law, although the Tudeh Party was never specifically mentioned, naturally the persons attached to the party were included in the law which said that members of all parties attached to outside organizations should be removed from government organizations, from education, from the universities, and from certain institutions and especially from the executive bodies.

Now one cannot question the justification of such a law. It is the right of the Islamic Republic to enact and implement such a law. Instead of obeying it and releasing the members from the Tudeh Party, especially those who were engaged in the governmental work, and asking them to identify themselves as members of the party, we cheated again, leaving it to their own volition whether they wanted to continue what they were doing or take other jobs.

Instead of doing what was expected, we tried to keep them in their places by asking them to deny association with the Tudeh Party. We tried to establish contacts with various people in the government. In short, we tried to place our own party people in the establishment and also tried to enlist new people into the party. This constitutes the infiltration work which has since been condemned by the Islamic Republic.

The sixth error which I must mention is the actions that we have been undertaking lately. This is our efforts to arrange illegal trips across the country.

At first it was done to withdraw certain leading party cadres as we sensed that the party would soon be hit for the violations it had committed. One reason was that I wanted to leave the country for consultations which I thought I needed. This also constitutes one of the major sins which we have committed.

These are our six basic mistakes which in my opinion are the major errors of our party.

[Question] In order to depart from the country illegally, you mentioned certain "discussions and consultations." With whom were these discussions and consultations to be held?

[Answer] I wanted to talk with the CPSU Central Committee to tell them that the area was unusually tense and this was being exacerbated daily and consequently we were confused, and therefore I wanted to consult them.

[Question] Since when had you been in contact with the Soviet Embassy? Did the contact take place through your offices with the members of the central committee or were you informed of the same or not?

[Answer] In 1946, I was introduced to an embassy official for the first time through Kambakhsh. However, this contact did not last long because soon after the Azarbayjan uprisings occurred and this contact was totally obliterated.

Later the events in January-February 1949 happened and when we left the prison there was little chance of establishing contacts until emigrated.

Later I stayed in the Soviet Union for a short while, about a year and half, and I then left for the GDR. During this time, I was in touch with the CPSU but for the years when I was not actively and directly participating in the leadership, this contact was subliminal, ineffective, and did not have much influence. But when I assumed the leadership once again and became actively involved in 1973, and after that, this contact was always maintained.

Regarding the links of all the members of our party, with the Central Committee and the Soviet authorities, I think this was not so. During the course of the interrogations, this was (?clarified) but I think some links existed among the members of our committee which you will be able to understand better during your investigations.

[Question] What are your impressions of your party's violations

which you have enumerated?

[Answer] In my opinion, the mistakes we made are really grave. There was espionage, deceit, treachery — all of these were there. These are serious aberrations and, in my opinion, they deserve the most severe punitive actions that the Islamic Republic may decide to mete out in lieu thereof. It is justified, and we are guilty of these charges.

This, of course, concerns the Islamic Republic. The treatment it metes out in similar cases in the Islamic Republic is in accordance with its rules and laws.

[Question] Do you wish to give any message, finally?

[Answer] My message to the young Tudeh members is that their thoughts will come this way. Some young people always become interested in political issues and matters of different kinds. In my opinion the thing they should refrain from, and avoid as much as possible, is that no leftist trend should infiltrate into Iran as it means affiliation to foreigners, to aliens. It is the mother of all treason and treachery, its source. It will be the greatest catastrophe, like the one our party now faces, and today we are answerable for it as its members. The consequences of our work show that we were (?wrong).

Peace Organization Head

GF011615 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1803 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Interview with Mahmud E'temadzadeh-Behazin, Tudeh Party member and head of Iranian organization for peace, by unidentified Voice and Vision correspondent; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text][Question] While introducing yourself, describe the history of your involvement and responsibilities in the Tudeh Party.

[Answer] My name is Mahmud E'temadzadeh-Behazin, I am the head of the Iranian organization for peace, secretary of the Union of Iranian Writers and Artists, and owner of the weekly ETTEHAD-E MARDOM. I joined the Tudeh Party in 1944. Following the 19 August coup, I severed my ties with the party and stayed away for 23 years until the eve of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, when I turned to the party, contacted it, and after the revolution in 1979 rejoined the party. Recently, I was invited to join the Party Central Committee.

[Question] Mr Behazin, as you are aware, this interview with the leaders of the Tudeh Party portrays several decades of treacherous and calamitous actions of this puppet movement in Iran. You, as a well-known leftist figure in Iran, are asked to give a prologue to this interview in order to give us a forward fitting for this discussion which will span the history of these treacheries. Please begin.

[Answer] I will talk about the actions of the leftist forces from the beginning until the eve of the victory of the revolution. The leaders of the Tudeh Party will inform the viewers and listeners about issues and events after the victory of the revolution. In the beginning, I should say that following the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the establishment of the unopposed Islamic rule, Marxism reached a dead-end in the country and no longer has or can have a place in Iranian political life. Why are we talking about a dead-end for Marxism in Iran? The first reason is because of revolutionary Islam, since Marxism has nothing to offer compared to the all encompassing and accepted theories accepted by the masses in Iran. This Islam shows its influence and its firm roots in the conscience of the Iranian masses, and especially the oppressed. One aspect of this Islam is the issue of the religious culture of the people of Iran, and I again stress the Iranian oppressed in towns and villages who have very close ties with the Islamic clergy. This very deeply rooted cultural influence, which has a history spanning more than a millenia, has given the Iranian masses a form of immunity toward any un-Islamic ideologies. Another point is that the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the establishment of the unopposed Islamic rule came about with the participation of the Iranian masses and especially the oppressed, of course, under the leadership of the noble Imam Khomeyni and also with the unity that the faithful clergymen were able to give to the opposition and revolutionary movement of the population throughout the years, especially in the years just before the revolution.

This Islamic revolutionary rule which was established in Iran as a result of the revolution has all the moral and material means necessary to deal with and solve all the special issues of the Iranian oppressed in order to free them from cruelty, oppression, and so on. It has shown that during the first 4 years of the revolution it was determined to solve these problems. As we have moved through these 4 years we have seen that the intent and actions of the Islamic revolutionary leadership in this respect has become larger, more extensive, and fruitful. Therefore, Marxism has nothing in this respect for the oppressed Iranian masses to put in operation. It can offer slogans, but they are not practical. What can be practical and has been done to a large degree so far is what the Islamic revolutionary leadership has done.

Another issue is the issue of the Islamic neither East nor West slogan. This slogan on one hand wants to ensure the independence of the entire country, and on the other hand, is a denial of the form, policy, style of government, civilization, and social form of both the Eastern and Western societies. Therefore, all these issues present in the mind and the conscience of the Iranian oppressed masses — the main supporters of the Islamic Revolution who sacrificed the blood of their children for the fruition of this revolution and its continuity — will not allow any room for Marxism. (?So one issue is that of Islam.)

Another issue is that Marxism pays little attention to individuals and their moral needs. In fact, in some instances it ignores this completely, such as the case of the Almighty. Therefore, from this point of view, Marxism also has no room among the masses. There is also the issue of the ties of the leftist movements and especially the Tudeh Party to the Eastern superpower which has resulted in actions, treacheries, and plots which the masses of the oppressed are aware of and this again completely destroys the grounds for accepting any Marxist ideologies. At the end there is the issue of the treacheries that the leftist movement in general has committed in Iran since its inception; all the treacheries it has committed which have influenced the minds of the masses

who are aware of it. This has caused the hatred of the masses, in general and all the patriotic people in Iran, for Marxism.

For example, I give you a number of instances of treacheries committed by the leftist faction at the beginning and later by the Iranian Tudeh Party since the constitutional movement. One was the disarming of the warriors who came from Tabriz with Sattar Khan and Baqer Khan and were stationed in Atabak Park. The government of the time, to neutralize this popular force and their possibility of affecting the politics of the day, decided to disarm them. This task was carried out by individuals such as Heydar 'Amuoqli, (?Yebfen), and others who were members of the leftist faction.

There is also the issue of the defeat of the Jangal movement. After the arrival of the Red Army in Anzali and the return of Iranians from Caucasia, especially from the Baku oil fields, and acceptance of the Marxist ideology, a unity occurred for the victory of the Jangal revolution and its expansion across Iran. A government was also formed, but again these leftist elements who wished to obtain the reigns of power resorted to a plot which forced Mirza [Kuchak Khan] into the jungle. This itself caused a rift among the revolutionary forces in Gilan which finally resulted in Reza Khan and the reactionary central government, which was a British puppet, being able to gain the lead and end the matter.

Another issue was that of Modarres and his opposition to Reza Khan and his republicanism. Again we see individuals from the leftist faction, that is to say Soleyman Mirza Eskandari who was the leader of the Social Democrats at the time, supported Reza Khan and even became the minister of education of his Cabinet, and thus portrayed Reza Khan as the representative of the natinalist bourgeoisie of Iran at the time, which was the Soviet decision on Reza Khan. Thus, Reza Khan was able to become the leader in the form of the shah of Iran rather than a president. Then comes the issues of the period 1942-1952 which is related to the Tudeh Party. Many issues of which everyone is aware , some of which are very serious and related to the independence and the national integrity of Iran — such as the Democrat government in Azarbayjan, the Democrat government in Kordestan, giving the Soviets the northern oil rights and so on — portray the unconditional dependence of the Tudeh Party on the Soviet policy and its treachery. There is the issue of the nationalization of the oil industry and the nationalist government of Dr Mosaddeq and all the stoppages caused by the Tudeh Party through repeated strikes demonstrations and reverse propaganda against the nationalist policies of Dr Mossadeq, which prepared the conditions for the reactionary and imperialist coup on 19 August 1954 — on the orders of American and British imperialists — which caused such a calamity. Following that, we see the issue of the collusive and possibly treacherous position of the Iranian Tudeh Party toward the government and the so-called reformist movement of the shah. I have said that this reformist movement of the shah was one ordered by him and was not the result of movement among the people. It was completely forced, but they said: It has positive sides. The Tudeh Party once stated that [it accepts] a constitutional monarchy, which is a slogan of the National Front and a slogan of the bourgeoisie across the world in all monarchies. All these examples portray the collusion, treason, and behind-the-scene plots of the leftist faction and the Tudeh Party in Iran.

Well, all these acts of treason have caused the condemnation of the Tudeh Party, especially the leftist faction, by the Iranian masses, the patriotic Iranian people, the simple-hearted ones who understand the truth in its most simple and unguilded form. This leaves only a small number of deceived individuals or the politically ignorant to turn to this party. Another matter which generally makes the entire leftist movement and Marxism an issue without anything new to offer Iran is the unconditional ties of the Tudeh Party with Soviet politics, which makes it a servant of the Soviet politics and enables the Soviet Union to interfere in Iran through the party, which it has already done. All these are the way Marxism has been prtrayed to the masses showing its most negative aspects and one can state with certainty that in Islamic Iran and under the unopposed rule of the revolutionary Islam in Iran, Marxism has ended.

With respect to the operations of the Tudeh Party during these 40 years, during which we said it committed many acts of treason, prior to the revolution, after which the party managed to obtain an apparatus in Iran, it tried hard to explain all its clear acts of treason in its publications. Extensive efforts were concentrated on this. The party had many publications which were given to the people but it can be said clearly that none of these excuses affected the conscience of the masses of the oppressed Iranian people and that the Tudeh Party continues to be a condemned, (?hated), and [word indistinct] party.

[Question] Give us your opinion of the Tudeh Party in the present circumstances.

[Answer] The Tudeh Party in the present circumstances, with its treacheries, its repeated transgressions against the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran, its hypocritical policies toward the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran and also by spying for the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc, as well as by plotting overthrow does not leave any room for the least degree of optimism for the possible sincerity of this party. The Tudeh Party can under no circumstances be considered a legal political entity. With the actions and the acts of treason this party has committed, it is now like a rotten corpse which must be buried so that the possibility of it infecting the innocent minds of the youth is totally eliminated. I cannot see any reason to go into any more detail since others such as Kianuri and other leaders of the Tudeh Party will reveal the details of these shameful and treacherous actions. I confess to making a very big mistake both for myself and as a great sin toward the oppressed people of Iran — those who ensured the success of the Islamic Iranian Revolution with their sacrifice, their blood and that of their children and have kept it safe so far and have made it go forward and achieve more and more victories — after 23 years of absolutely no ties. I consider muself responsible in front of these people; the great Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic; and all those who try for this revolution and for safeguarding the sovereignty of the holy and Islamic Iranian soil by sacrifice and risking their lives. In fact, I consider myself an accomplice, in some form, in the treachery of the Tudeh Party and without any hesitation, say that I deserve the punishment in this respect. However, I hope that this martyr-nurturing nation, this Islamic nation these people who have given

martyrs for the revolution and for defending the Iranian territorial integrity against the treacherous aggressions of Saddam and the United States behind him — all these people who have made such sacrifices — will forgive me if they wish to. I am repentant about the mistake I have made. I am repentant from the bottom of my heart.

Guards Commander Comments on Tudeh Arrests

LD021211 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 May 83

[Interview given by Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, following his 2 May meeting with AyatollahKhomeyni — recorded]

[Text] [Reza'i] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. God's blessings to all the nation, our dear nation, our martyrs and the disabled. We were received by the imam today. Initially, the latest developments with regard to the arrest of Tudeh Party members were brought to the attention of his excellency, and we asked for guidance. We briefed his excellency on the latest reports concerning Tudeh Party members and their organization. This was the first report brought to the imam's attention.

We then discussed current reports and future plans concerning the issue of the imposed war and the continuing battle. His excellency gave us some guidance and, God willing, the combatant brothers will be informed.

Issues and reports in connection with internal conspiracies were also brought to his excellency's attention. His excellency stressed that the news of the front should be guarded as secrets and should not be referred to in discussions and interviews. His excellency also gave us other guidance which we will use, God willing, and will pass on to the other brothers in charge so that they can also benefit from them.

[Question] Would you please comment on the Tudeh Party members?

[Answer] As our marty-nurturing nation is aware, we launched our first attack on the Tudeh Party a few months ago. As a result of that very successful operation, leading members of the party's Secretariat and Central Committee were arrested. Over a 2-month period, they made some confessions which confirmed our suspicions, and this led to new arrests. This started some time ago, we arrested additional leading members of the party's cadre as a result of the confessions. Thank God, at the moment we have everything under control. All those who intended to commit treason or subversive activities have been arrested and we have full control of the operation and arrests.

We would like to appeal to our nation to avoid making any emotional moves, to be careful of the rumors and atmosphere which may be created in order to force our people to take some action. At the same time, we invite all members of this defunct and filthy Tudeh Party to identify themselves immediately to the Corps' centers, to give their names. We also ask people not to hinder anyone. We ourselves have full control. Our position today is the opposite of what it was when Bani-Sadr and the Monafeqin [Mojahedin-e Khalq]came at the beginning of the revolution. We did not have sufficient experience then. But now, as result of past experience, we have the situation under control; therefore, no one should arrest anyone. Guard brothers are there and will undertake the task of arresting anyone if necessary. People should try to not harm the situation, because that might lead to a situation in which we would lose control. Be careful of provocation and rumors.

Commentary Views Tudeh Acts, Kianuri Statements

LD011522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1150 GMT 1 May 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Last night, Nureddin Kianuri, secretary general of the Tudeh Party of Iran, said in a televised interview after confessing the reasons and offenses committed by the dependent Tudeh Party: In our opinion, these violations are very grave — espionage, treason, and offense can all come within this framework. They are so grave that, in my opinion, the Islamic Republic of Iran can decide on the most severe forms of punishment — which is the right thing to be done about these offenses — for us, who are responsible for these violations.

Following the victory of the struggles of the Muslim Iranian nation under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and the overthrow of the dependent, reactionary, and oppressive monarchical regime, the Tudeh Party leaders, taking advantage of post revolutionary conditions and freedom decided to reorganize and give a new form to their party in Iran within the framework of their long- term policy and to consolidate their position within our society gradually.

As Kianuri himself said in his recent interview, the Islamic Revolution was staged by the broad masses of the people of Iran, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, with Islamic slogans. Under the genuine slogan of independence, freedom, Islamic Republic, the revolution was victorious and the role of the other small political groups, including ours, was very small — to the extent that if they had not been there, the revolution would nevertheless have been victorious. Later, instead of understanding this reality of what had taken place in our country, we remained dependent. The leaders of the party from the beginning, under the banner of the imam's line and while pretending to believe in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, hypocritically engaged in activities within society. In their imaginations, they were preparing to hold the power by relying on a foreign force.

From the beginning, they had cleverly learned that the condition was not right for a military confrontation, that following a military strategy would not only not improve their condition but would place them in the same condition as the other groups, including Marxist and non-Marxist, and would bring about nothing but their final destruction. Therefore, on the basis of such an outlook, they adopted the policy of reorganization, infiltrating institutions, and keeping equipment and weapons. As the party's secretary general in his confessions said: It is the right of every

ruling group not to put the individuals who do not agree with their policies in charge of the country's responsible offices and, naturally, security offices. Although the name of the Tudeh Party of Iran was not explicitly mentioned, it was implied that the individuals attached to the Tudeh Party of Iran or to the parties dependent on foreigners — which meant the Tudeh Party — must be purged from the state institutions of culture and university, and particularly from the security offices.

After these remarks, Kianuri added: This a totally just law; no criticism can be brought against it. It is the Islamic Republic's right to pass such a law and enforce it. Instead of accepting this law and liberating its individuals from the membership of the Tudeh Party of Iran, or telling them to give themselves up and to admit that they are members of the Tudeh Party of Iran so that they would remain in their office if the authorities allowed them, through our directives and by resorting to lies and hypocrisy the individuals denied their membership in the Tudeh Party of Iran so that their offices would remain safe. We tried to contact various individuals in the establishment and — to sum up in a word — to put our infiltrating agents and party activists in charge of more sensitive offices or to recruit new individuals to the party.

Adopting such policies and strategies and the ways of confronting specified issues each time took place through perfect contact and coordination with the base and the ideals of the Soviet party. That base had numerous dreams about the future of the party in Iran, which is, in fact, an indication of the position and the pillars of the influence of the Soviet Union in Iran. The dimensions of this coordination and dependence had expanded to the extent that the party leaders, through their infiltrating agents, submitted to the Soviet Union military and political secrets on a continuous basis. As Kianuri in his recent interview said: The issues concerning the political situation in Iran, the military forces, and the issues concerning Iran's general policy — what concerned the general policy — were sent to the Soviets every so often in the materials and analyses supplied by me. The military news was the materials obtained in various ways through the infiltration we had made; we sent it also. This is our gravest violation, which has certainly been treason and in my opinion the mother of all other violations.

Following the arrest of the leaders of the traitorous Tudeh Party, the party issued statements and analyses in (?praise) of its leaders, particularly of its secretary general, interpreting the arrests of the Central Committee members as a result of the coming to power of the faction supporting America in the Iranian Government as well as the weakening of the imam's line. They also described the social situation as critical and the future as bleak; as if all the solutions to the alleged crises are capsulated only in the view of the Tudeh Party and of its leaders, as if the party's existence, or lack of it, is a fundamental principle and determining factor in achieving the just wishes and aspirations of Muslim Iranians.

These people went so far as to count the number of plots hatched by U.S. imperialism against the Islamic Republic and said that the arrest of the traitorous party leaders was a plot against the Constitution, against the republican order as well as against the wishes of the oppressed and deprived people and thus against the rule of capitalism. [as heard] Perhaps these people view spying for the USSR, passing political and military reports to aliens, concealing weapons, and fleeing the country to consult with foreigners as an attempt to implement the wishes of the Iranian toilers and to apply the Iranian Constitution. Perhaps that is why they interprete the arrests of the individuals who have committed such disgraceful and treacherous acts as a plot against the Islamic Republic and against the rights of the oppressed.

At any rate, the recent confession made by the secretary general of the Tudeh Party and the revelation of the filthy character of these leaders should serve as a lesson to all those who deviously attempt to trample upon the achievements of an innocent and oppressed people by hypocrisy and deceit and give priority to foreigners' interests over the interests of the deprived and oppressed people.

This incident once again demonstrated to the people of the world that plots against a risen people, a nation which wants nothing but the realization of the divine will, will be frustrated, even if the greatest global oppressor is behind the plots. The continuation of such plots, against God's will, will eventually result in exposing the ugly character of these plotters and deceitful people.

In conclusion, all the misled and ignorant members of this treacherous and mercenary party should be reminded that at a time when the first secretary and the leader of the party makes such a confession about his treason and spying and considers himself as deserving the greatest punishment, it would be wise for them to to separate themselves from such a party and return to the arms of the Muslim Iranian people before it is too late.

Radio Iran Describes USSR Efforts To Save Kianuri

GF011320 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] It has been reported in Tehran that more members of the Tudeh Party's Central Committee and Politburo have been arrested by the revolution guards. It is also being said that the theoretician of the Tudeh Party, Ehsan Tabari, is among the detainees.

On the other hand, diplomatic observers in Tehran announced that in this month, Vasiliy Safronchuk, chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, secretly had visited the Islamic Republic and had clandestine and confidential discussions with the Islamic Republic echelons regarding the impeachment of the leaders of the Tudeh Party. The objective of this trip which did not receive the slightest reaction in Moscow and Tehran and the news media of the two countries did not give the smallest inkling of the visit, the objective of which was to prevent the trial of the Tudeh Party leaders and a direct telecast of same.

Diplomatic observers say that the Soviet Union fears that the shari'a officials of Evin Prison might mete out the same harsh treatment to the Tudeh Party leaders as they do to the other political prisoners. The chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department of the [Soviet] Foreign Ministry, who is in charge of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran and has direct links with the political installations of the Iranian Tudeh Party, met Hashemi-

Rafsanjani and Musavi-Ardabili during his secret and hushed visit to Iran, and held talks with them. The chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department of the Foreign Ministry warned the Islamic Republic officials that a direct telecast of the arraignment of the Tudeh Party leaders would cause irreparable harm to the leftist clergymen because the rightists would be able to use it as a trump card.

It is being said in Tehran that the hojjatiyehs have great expectations that this indictment — and especially the documents incriminating the Tudeh Party that have been laid at the disposal of the some shari'a authorities — can serve to eliminate forever, and at one stroke, this sworn enemy of Islam who endeavors to fish in murky waters by driving a wedge among the clerics, from the political scenario of the Islamic Republic.

It has also been said that Moscow is trying to maintain its direct line with the Islamic Republic's authorities through its friends in Syria and Libya. Diplomatic observers in Tehran said that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi sent a message to Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri through the Libyan People's Bureau in Tehran and asked him to muster all his good offices in this regard. The diplomatic observers in Tehran consider the hasty meeting of Mullah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri and Mullah Ruhollah Khomeyni as being related to this matter.

New Commander Praises Naval Capabilities

GF021702 Tehran IRNA in English 1642 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 2, INA — Commander of the Iranian Navy, Captain Esfandiyar Hoseyni, has said that Iran's Navy is capable of dealing a deathly blow upon the Iraqi forces anytime anywhere and that it will do so whenever and whereever necessary. His stockpiling of weapons will avail him (Saddam Husayn) not, says the captain, he can overburden himself under onerous arms expenditure — as he has already done and broken the economic backbone of his country — but such things will have no impact whatsoever upon the outcome of the war. We will continue to stand ramrod straight, as we have stood against his masters and patrons.

The commander's statements which have been published in an interview with the Monday issue of the Persian daily ETTELA'AT also indicate successful efforts for filling the gaps in expertise as caused by the exodus from Iran of foreign advisers during the Islamic Revolution.

We have a work force of highly expert people in the Navy, and we have plans for better utilisation of our human resources and their expertise.... He said after the exit from Iran of expatriate advisers, the superpowers underestimated the capability of the Iranian Navy and reflected such evaluations in their surveys, but they would soon realise that they had judged amiss.

He said Baghdad is utterly incapable of involving itself in a naval war with Iran at the Persian Gulf, and has sufferred set-backs any time it ventured to do so. The rocketing of Iranian oil derricks with guided missiles can hardly be called Naval combat operations, said the commander, the oil wells are in an area far from the combat zones and therefore without defensive cover.... But every time the Iraqi forces ventured to challenge us at sea, they were either defeated, or made to retreat.

Captain Hoseyni took office upon a proposal by the Supreme Defense Council and approval the same by Imam Khomeyni, on April 30th, succeeding Captain Bahram Afzali.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,303

LD021802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 May 83

[Communique No 1,303 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Following the criminal and inhuman activities of the aggressive Ba'thist Armed Forces of Iraq, including attacking the Nowruz oil fields, which led to the pollution of Persian Gulf waters, the Iraqi Armed forces last night launched another attack in the same region. However, at 0039 today, the heroic personnel of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in bringing an Iraqi Osa gunboat that took part in the attack under their accurate and effective fire and in sinking it.

The exchange of sporadic artillery fire and other heavy weapons fire continued on most of the western and southern operational fronts yesterday. On each front the fighters of Islam silenced the fire of the Iraqi forces with their effective fire, inflicted major damages on their defensive lines, artillery positions, and observation posts, and inflicted losses and casualties on the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces, as well as stopping all enemy engineering and reconnaissance activities.

The fighters of Islam fired on Iraqi forces' positions on the Marivan front, destroying five enemy trenches and their occupants. During exchanges of fire in Abadan and the Khorramshahr fronts, the fighters of Islam, composed of the personnel of the Navy and the Gendarmerie, fired on the positions and fortifications of the forces of Saddam on the other side of the Arvand Rud and silenced enemy fire, setting fire to and destroying one ammunition dump, one gasoline storage tank, and about nine Iraqi slit trenches and foxholes; they also killed or wounded a number of Saddamist mercenary forces, with the number of visible enemy dead amounting to seven.

Abadan again came under the artillery fire of the criminal forces of Saddam yesterday; three houses were destroyed.

During the past 24 hours, the vigilance of the Air Force pilots of the Islamic Republic of Iran guarding the skies of the Islamic homeland prevented all attempts at airspace violations by the Iraqi mercenaries.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRNA Says Iraqi Navy Sinks Kuwaiti Supply Ship

GF021646 Tehran IRNA in English 1616 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 2, IRNA — Kuwaiti ship carrying drinking water and foodstuffs to Kuwait was attacked and sunk by the Iraqi naval forces in Kuwaiti waters Sunday. No immediate report was available on the fate of the crew of the ship.

Political observers believe that such inhumane attacks, which are not carried out by Iraq for the first time, can be a threat to other countries in the Persian Gulf region and Saddam's regime can hardly explain the motive of this move for the Muslims of Kuwait.

This senseless Iraqi action comes in the wake of severe shortage in the littoral Arab states of the Persian Gulf which have been affected by the present oil-slick.

The wide-spread Persian Gulf pollution was touched off, and later worsened by the attacks of Saddam's forces against Iran's Nowruz oilfield in the Persian Gulf region, March 1, 1983.

Lebanese Imam's Criticism of U.S. Policy Cited

LD021628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] To mark the occasion of the happy anniversary of the lord of the devout, 'Ali, peace be upon him, a ceremony was held at (Husayniyeh) Janah in Beirut yesterday in which a large number of Muslim, oppressed Lebanese people, a number of clergymen, and the staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran Embassy in Beirut participated.

A similar ceremony was also held at (Husayniyeh) Bayn al-'Adl in the southern suburbs of Beirut, at which Shaykh Raghib Harb, Friday imam of Jibshit, made a speech in which he attacked U.S. imperialist policy and said: We will not allow Reagan to toy with our fate. At the ceremony, solidarity with the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and with the Islamic Republic of Iran was stressed. The bombing of the city of Dezful and the town of Pol-e Dokhtar by the Zionist Iraqi regime was strongly denounced.

Radio Iran on Censorship of War Reports, Arrests

GF021711 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Khomeyni, in his meeting with Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Revolution Guards Corps, this morning gave a clear and firm order for censorship of war reports in the Iranian media. Reza'i announced that a serious wave of arrests of Tudeh Party members and their infiltration elements has started. It has been said in Tehran that during the past 48 hours thousands of Iranians have been arrested and jailed. We have to add that many of those arrested and presently in jail have never been members of the Iranian Tudeh Party.

Red Alert Conditions Announced for Bushehr

GF021656 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 2 May 83

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, according to reports we have just received, a red alert condition has been announced for all of Bushehr Province. Please comply with all the relevant regulations pertaining to this condition. [sound of siren]